

many years ago, near Maryland line, has mingled for fifty years in active national politics. He has trained his boys for fights of cavorting, Montgomery to be the suave and oleaginous diplomatist, and Frank to seek fortune where she lies. The former has been brought up on the model of Van Buren, the latter on the example of Jackson. The abilities of both are apparent, but Frank is essentially a feudal creature, believing according to his vanities, flushed with a compliment, the son of Faliero at a slight, while Montgomery has an uneasy jesuitry, that will not let him be sincere, and all of them are indomitable, deep divers sure to come up, and neither has ever been a Northern man in any fondness of heart. They live no more honestly than they have professed for seven years, at the bosom of the Democracy. Old Mr. Blair receives people at Silver Spring with effusions of Bourbon and volumes of reminiscence. He entertained Andrew Johnson for two weeks after his intoxicated inaugural speech, and there the second Andrew, in the house of the steward of the first, submitted to be gently stimulated, fed on woodcock, and fetched up to a Vice-Presidential stomach at last. The whole family work together for advancement. Their general luck has been surprising. It was Montgomery Blair who brought down to newspaper row that letter of Frank which got him the nomination, and possibly the old man suggested the time for it. Montgomery Blair is now stumping Maryland, announcing himself as "a member of the Cabinet of President Lincoln." To him Mr. Lincoln addressed the most peremptory document of his Chief Magistracy. "It is time."

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANDEY, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

For Elector—Third District—GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe.

Spiritual.

We have been in the political mood, as our readers know, for some time past; and as it is not profitable for the mind to dwell too much upon one thing, we propose now during the time we are writing this article, to regale ourselves with some spiritual thoughts. We feel that such a course will meet the approval of our readers.

For a text to our remarks we may take the doings of the recent convention of Spiritualists at Danby, Vt., giving the reader a fair idea of the doings of that body—or perhaps we should say, spirit—and weaving in some notions of our own concerning the same.

On Friday evening, Sept. 4, the convention discussed the following resolution:

Whereas, Religious faith is not under the control of the law; therefore, all censure upon it is unjust,

A. S. Baker of Danby claimed that faith and knowledge went hand in hand, but in inverse ratio. Where knowledge was small, faith was strong. The enlightened Protestant has less of faith than the more ignorant Catholic. The more a man knows the nearer he is to salvation; to which positive knowledge shows the way.

By this we are to understand that if we only know enough, our salvation is secure; and that, as abundance of knowledge necessitates a limited amount of faith, the assertion of the apostle, "by faith are ye saved," has been changed, or made nugatory; and it is therefore desirable that we have as much knowledge and as little faith as possible. This is Mr. Baker's idea, and not ours.

On the morning of the 5th, Mrs. Manchester opened the meeting by a song, of which the words and music were improvised by the spirits acting through her. Now the spirits seem to render the knowledge of music and of the art of poetry unnecessary to mortals, and if so in these things, why not in others? Hence man does not need any knowledge of his own at all. This is a logical deduction from Mr. Baker's and Mrs. Manchester's assumptions. But, notwithstanding the case is so clear, the convention went on to discuss and finally to adopt the following:

Resolved, That salvation in this or a future life depends on our knowing Nature's laws and obeying them.

Dr. Smith, of Brandon, seemed to start an objection to this resolution by saying that he had never heard a true analysis of the laws of God or nature; and by further remarking that transgression of nature's laws could not be forgiven; from which it might be inferred that if one should transgress nature's laws, he could not hope for salvation. We leave it to the reader if these doctrines do not make a hopeless muddle.

The Secretary read the following, which was adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That we, as spiritualists, discard the idea of vicarious atonement.

The Secretary then read another, which was objected to, and finally adopted after being amended so as to read thus:

Resolved, That the self-love that leads to self-cultivation and nobleness of action, is commendable and worthy of larger growth; that self-gratification of all our noble, God-given powers, and not self-denial, is the right rule of life.

Mrs. Sloum, of Rutland, spoke briefly on the importance of a proper performance of the maternal duties; of giving due attention to the education of children, and of bringing into the world no beings unfit to live there. She failed unaccountably to give directions for preventing the appearance of those "unfit to live," but we should remember that spiritualism is only imperfectly developed. Mrs. Manchester, by request, gave a song, by inspiration, on the subject of the resolution. But even she, aided by inspiration, failed to clear up this point. We refrain from making any suggestions.

After music by the choir, Mrs. Wiley became entranced and gave a lecture of about forty minutes in length, in which she condescendingly observed: "We accept the Bible as a history of the past, but it is not sufficient to meet the religious wants of to-day. Theology says that man is not a responsible being, but can throw his guilt on Jesus. Under this teaching and church rule, we see a constant increase of crime, and it must be wrong." There is evidence here that Mrs. Wiley is not a theologian.

In the afternoon session, the following resolutions were adopted, without much debate:

Resolved, That as spiritualists we give the right hand of fellowship to each and every reform which has for its object the physical, moral and spiritual elevation and harmonious growth of humanity.

Whereas, Woman is the mother of the race, and the great architect and painter of the greatest of all charts—humanity; therefore,

Resolved, That we as her off-spring as freely accord to her equality in all human relations, as God has made her superior in her divine mission.

Whereas, Each individual existence can best perform the function allotted to it by its author; and

Whereas, Maternity is a function allotted to the female; therefore,

Resolved, That the maternity of the human family, should be under the absolute control of woman.

We will not discuss these resolutions, as the convention left them to make their own impressions on the world. If we were a member of the next convention, we should propose a set of resolutions, in substance as follows:

Resolved, That as members of the human family we give the right hand of fellowship to such reforms as promote the physical, moral, and spiritual advancement of humanity.

Whereas, Man is the father of the race, and the great provider against the wants of humanity, therefore,

Resolved, That as his off-spring we as freely accord to him equality in all human relations, as God has made him superior in wisdom and strength, to fulfill his mission.

Whereas, Each individual knows his own "biz" best; and

Whereas, Paternity is a function allotted to the male; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the paternity of the human family should not be left to the capricious control of "any other man."

After the adoption of the resolutions, (not ours,) Mrs. Manchester gave another song, "in her usual manner," and Mrs. Fanny Davis Smith, of Brandon, lectured on "the new religion, and its place in the world."

The committee on organization were called upon for a report, and handed in a constitution for a State organization, which was read by the Secretary. It contained no articles of faith and bound the members very loosely, hardly having the usual clauses in every similar writing. Its particular merits, and the merits of any union, were discussed for several hours, and by every prominent member present. Some of the audience became tired of it and left before the close. It was finally adopted by a large majority. The only interruption to the debate on the constitution was when a lady suddenly became inspired and sang a very pretty and touching song.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Newman Weeks, Rutland, Corresponding Secretary. Business Committee, Charles Walker, Bridgewater; Thos. Middleton, Woodstock; Dr. E. A. Smith, Brandon.

The Convention adjourned over to the next day (Sunday).

We hope the spiritualists will allow us to ask if they are not getting their hair tangled as Absalom did?—if they are not becoming "too good for human nature's daily food"—if they are not in a hurry in getting out of this world's frying-pan into the next world's fire?

Take it cool. Eat fruit. Bathe the head. Visit your healthy friends. Don't try to open religious oysters with your fingers, as it only "tickles the oyster." Take the TRANSCRIPT, and pay for it; and feel insured against "vapors" for three hundred and sixty five days in the year. That is our method of cure. Added to regular employment, it does a world of good.

A funeral procession passed through Terryville, Conn., a few days since, closely followed by a large red show wagon, having painted on it in large letters the word—"Last Sensation."

Gov. TODD ON SEYMOUR.—Ex-Governor Todd, of Ohio, recently made a speech in favor of General Grant, at Orwell, O., from which we make the following extract:

Seymour is an intelligent man. I know him well. He was Governor at the time I was Governor. Mr. Lincoln called for volunteers. I sent him only 30,000, while Seymour sent him 15,000. The President went round complimenting Seymour, and saying nothing about what I had done. I took Mr. Lincoln to task for this. I said: "How is it you are complimenting Seymour for his 15,000 men, and neglecting to compliment Morton and me?" His answer was perfectly satisfactory. He said: "Why, Todd, I never thanked Mrs. Lincoln for a cup of tea in my life." (Laughter and applause.) The truth was, Morton and I had done nothing but what was expected of us, while Seymour had. He had never done the like before, and never did afterward. It was not necessary to keep a Major-General in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio to correspond with the President, and it was in New York. In those States, the Governors acted as the President's correspondents and agents. You will remember that remarkable despatch of Gen. Dix to Seymour, saying, "I beg to let you know that I have troops enough at my command to take care, not only of the rioters, but of you."

Senator Fessenden made a speech at Portland on Monday, of which the telegraph gives rather a meagre report, but which seems to have been very able, and quite up to the mark on the questions of the day. He said the Democratic party had spoken very respectfully of him of late, but he had not changed in his opposition to them. They had borne out their defects during the war with heroic calmness. Mr. Fessenden, speaking of his experience in the Treasury Department, said it was the tightest place he ever was in, except when he felt obliged to vote to acquit the President. He had promised that the principal of the bonds issued while he was Secretary should be paid in gold, and he pleaded earnestly for upholding the national honor. He closed by eulogizing Gen. Grant as an able man of stern integrity.

TRIAL OF THE MURDERER OF D'ARCY MCGEE. The trial of James Whalen, the alleged murderer of Hon. D'Arcy McGee, commenced in Ottawa, the capital of Canada, on the 3d instant. The Montreal Herald thus describes the scene:

"Whalen having been placed in the dock, his handcuffs taken off. He looks pale, a slight pink tinge over his cheek bones, being the only trace of color on his face, and nervously fingers his beard, trimming his mustache almost incessantly. He keeps glancing round the court to every point, and while preserving an appearance of calmness, keeps in constant motion; the muscles of the mouth twisting almost without intermission. There is a general straining to catch sight of the prisoner, and during some time the cross-examination of a witness about a trivial case is going on as if it would never cease. Whalen's forehead is low and slightly receding; the jaw and chin are, as far as can be seen for his red beard, striking and determined looking; yet he has by no means a bad expression of face, and would scarcely be picked out, as he looks now, for the man who would commit so atrocious a crime as that of which he was accused. He looks strong and muscular, with broad shoulders, but no great depth of chest; slender limbed and bullet headed; the animal evidently preponderates. The dock on which he is seated is but little raised above the level of the floor, badly placed, and the work room is so low that an active fellow could easily leap over. One of the jurors having requested leave to withdraw, Whalen is called forward to plead. When the charge is read over, Whalen says firmly: "I deny that," and, on being asked if he was ready for his trial, says he is; but on appeal to his counsel, says he will be ready by Monday. Mr. O'Reilly, Q. C. for the Crown, asked that the case proceed to-morrow. Mr. J. M. Cameron, Q. C. for prisoner, said that the defence might possibly proceed on Saturday, but it was very undesirable that the trial should be begun that day, as the jury would be detained over Sunday. It was decided to call the case of Whalen on Monday morning. Whalen almost immediately after was again handcuffed, holding out his hands to receive the handcuffs which the policeman had ready, and going out with the same air with which he had entered."

Six Fenian headquarters from New York and Massachusetts were at Ottawa on Friday watching the trial. It is expected that further arrests may be made.

The following curiously minute description of a vagrant criminal is taken from the *Detective's Magazine*: A man by the name of J. W. Youmans, a physician, is travelling from place to place, sometimes going with his head down, and sometimes with his head up, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, full features, square, broad shoulders, dark, auburn hair, inclined to curl, and is slightly gray. There may be one or two moles on his face, and also some blotches or dimples, making the face look rough. Has a deep-set gray eye; has a dent or dimple on the chin; is somewhat stooped-shouldered; has good front teeth; legs rather short; will weigh from 165 to 175 pounds; goes considerably with his hands in pockets; his hair is very thin on the temples and scalp; has a habit of clearing up, or coughing to clear his throat; looks like a strong man; has a habit of putting his thumbs in his vest and swelling himself out, and throwing himself back in a very pompous manner; sometimes goes with his head down, but when in good humor will throw his hat back in a very peculiar manner; chews plug tobacco, and after taking a chew will keep spitting for a short time; takes large chews, and is very dirty about his mouth; drinks whiskey and talks very loud; is a great story teller, and is vulgar in language; likes women's company; sometimes wears a ring on one small finger. Has lived McLean, Logan, and Livingston counties, Illinois, and also in Missouri. Was born in Bourbon county Kentucky. He is now travelling under disguise, and has sometimes his hair colored, and pretends to be lame, and will walk in a stooping manner. He will try to bluff any officer who may arrest him, and will deny having ever been in this State."

Campaign Notes.

A Tanner's Club has been organized and is at work at Atchison, Kansas.

A Grant Club was organized in New Orleans on the 2d, at which 300 white men enrolled.

The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, is about to stump the North and West in the interest of the Democracy.

Mr. Holly, N. J., promises a large majority for Grant and peace. Gen. Russell, candidate for Congress, addressed a large meeting there on the 3d.

The Republicans of Lebanon Springs, N. Y., and vicinity, organized a Grant and Colfax Club on Thursday evening with Col. R. H. Wilbur as President.

A vote taken on the Long Branch steamer, Jesse Hoyt, yesterday morning, resulted in 218 for Grant, and 149 for Seymour. Among those voting for Grant was Gov. Fenton.

A vote taken on the Camden & Ambury boat yesterday, a. m., gave Grant 171 votes and Seymour 88. The announcement was received with three times three for Grant and Colfax.

Ulster County is working hard, already it has a good record for November. A very large meeting in Ellenville, on Saturday evening, was addressed by Gen. Van Wyck.

The Wigwag at Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., was filled with a large and enthusiastic assemblage of Union men last Friday evening, to listen to Mr. H. P. Crozier and Moses G. Leonard.

The Rev. Wm. Esmy addressed the citizens of Farmee, Orange Co., N. Y., in the church at that place on the 3d. In spite of the rain, a large audience listened to his eloquent remarks.

The Grant men of Waterford, N. Y., have a large and active Club fully organized. They held a rousing meeting on last Tuesday evening, and will show full ranks when they meet at the polls.

Among the names of Democrats who have been chosen to officer the forthcoming Seymour and Blair torchlight procession in N. Y. City, are those of several known thieves. Proof ready in the District Attorney's office.

An out-door mass meeting of Republicans was held in Danbury, Conn., on Saturday p. m. A beautiful Grant and Colfax banner was raised, and speeches were made by the Hon. D. P. Nichols and the Hon. A. W. Terry.

There is one Democrat in Goshen, Addison Co., Vt. He was on the doubtful list this year, but finally voted for Edwards, saying: "I guess I'll do this time, but all I can keep me from voting for Grant and Colfax in November."

Samuel W. Loffingwell, Esq., late of The Lebanon (Ohio) Patriot, and Gen. Vanderveer, both prominent Democrats have repudiated Vallandigham, the former giving up his connection with the Patriot because of Vallandigham's nomination.

The Union men of New Orleans are to have a grand torch-light procession on the 12th. They expect to have 20,000 men in procession. The news from Vermont gives them new courage, and they will repudiate their old tyrants in November by a large vote.

A most enthusiastic meeting was held at Phillipsburg, Sullivan County, on Saturday afternoon last. Over 2,500 were present, large processions coming in from the country with banners and music. The Hon. C. Depew and Gen. Van Wyck were the principal speakers.

Southern Democratic papers, as well as their Northern brothers are alarmed at the speeches of Hampton and his tribe. The Charleston Courier says think the truth but speak it softly. It can't be done gentlemen. You have shown the dagger in your sleeve and you can't recall the picture.

The Ku-Klux Klan.

MURDERS NEAR BOWLING GREEN—ARSON IN A SHAKER SETTLEMENT—A WARNING.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Sept. 7.

The murderous rebels of the Ku-Klux Klan are more active, defiant, and aggressive in this part of the State than ever before. In many cases they have ceased to threaten and entered upon the work of murder outright, boldly entering the houses of the citizens who were Union men during the war, and who are suspected of entertaining Republican feelings now, and murdering them in cold blood. On Saturday night, they surrounded Glasgow William's house, and as he would not obey their summons they forced an entrance and killed him in presence of his wife, while she was on her knees, begging them to spare his life. Mr. Williams was a Union soldier during the war, and had proclaimed his intention to vote for his old commander. After the disguised outlaws had murdered him, still thirsting for Union blood, they went to the cabin of an inoffensive negro who had also served in the Union army, and taking him out, hanged him under a tree until he was dead.

On Friday night, the same miscreants made an attack upon a settlement of Shakers, and wreaked their vengeance by burning to the ground their large mill and woolen factory. These Shakers, it need not be added, are an inoffensive community, who have always been loyal to the Government. The Rebel Democracy have resolved, if possible, to expel them from Kentucky soil. Their loss by this diabolical incendiarism is over \$250,000. The Ku-Klux Klan have warned all citizens in this part of Kentucky, who were in the Union army, that they must quit the State, the penalty of remaining until the day of election being death.

Mr. Mallory, the ex-confederate Secretary of the Navy, has come out for Seymour. He came out against Grant some six years ago. Mr. Mallory had the honor to commission Semmes, who preyed considerably on the commerce of the State to which Mr. Seymour belongs. All that is needed now is that those Southerners who were engaged in the plots to burn the city of New York and introduce pestilence should give in their adhesion to Seymour. This would make the circle of his "friends" complete.

A FRIGHTFUL MURDER.—A frightful murder has just come to light in Philadelphia. On Sunday evening last Mary Warran, aged 6 years, residing with her parents in the northern part of the city while sitting in the front of the house with her mother, was accosted by a strange man who asked the direction of a certain street. The mother sent the child to show him, as it was only a few steps off and the child was not heard from until to-day when found in a brick pond outraged, her arm dislocated and several cuts on her body. No clue has been obtained of the murderers.

FEARFUL SITUATION.—Last Thursday evening, as the passenger train on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad was ascending the ridge, which is said to be the steepest grade in the United States, the rear car was thrown from the track. As it was about to descend into a fearful chasm, the trucks on one side caught upon protruding timbers, of the bridge and it hung suspended in the air, while the affrighted passengers crawled out unharmed. It seemed almost a miraculous escape from certain death.

Special Notices.

Missisquoi Springs.

Essex, Aug. 29, 1868.

For a long time I had been afflicted with a very serious disease of the kidneys. I was not able to turn over in bed without help, and it was thought by all my friends that I never should recover. All medical treatment had been without effect. The disease was complicated by a scrofulous affection. I tried every remedy, used the water of Mineral Springs elsewhere without avail. The Missisquoi Spring water was tried by me in 1862, and I continued its use for several months, till I entirely recovered and am now in better health than ever before. I consider this water a specific for Kidney and Scrofulous complaints. It has been so in my case.

ALANSON SAMSON.

VALLEY HOUSE, Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 17, '68. I have been afflicted with Catarrh for three or four years. In February last I had it very severely. In April commenced the use of the Missisquoi water. The discharge was very heavy and troublesome, but continued to lessen until to-day I am entirely well. The many remedies I had taken under the best medical advice had proved unavailing, and I owe it to others similarly afflicted, to state that the Missisquoi water has been, in my case, the only effective means of cure.

CHARLES SMITH, Northampton, Mass.

ADDRESS

To the Nervous & Debilitated.

WHOSE sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or bloody, or is itropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise on the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnoea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken, or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society so well as you used to do? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self abuse, venereal diseases, badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, powerful, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about a state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiotcy, imbecility, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have died for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Burette. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF UICU is the great Burette, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and appearance, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Burette, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 294 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain in the city.

Boston, July, 1868. 225 17rdaw

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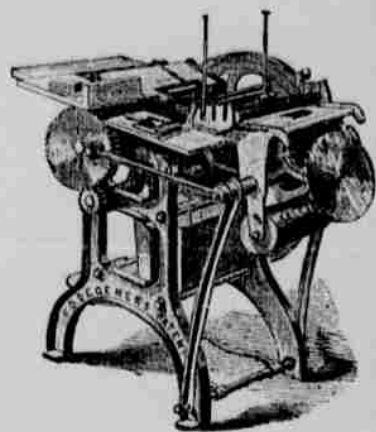
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